

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : : April 7, 1870.

The Final Triumph.

The end of the great work inaugurated by the rebellion, and forced forward by the madness of the rebels, has at length been reached. The Fifteenth Amendment has been proclaimed a part of the Constitution of the United States, and negroes are now entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

The struggle has been a hard one, and the ground has been contested inch by inch. The South rebelled in the interest of Slavery, and yet the Government itself has been proclaimed a part of the Constitution of the United States, and negroes are now entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

Negroes are amenable to the law; must pay taxes, when they have property; and must perform the services required of citizens. They were entitled to the rights of citizens, which they are now privileged to enjoy. We guess that they will vote pretty much as white men do.

We have heard of a number of persons who have sworn they will not vote any more, since the negroes can vote. We have not heard of any who have threatened to quit eating and sleeping, chewing tobacco or drinking whiskey, because negroes do such things. It will not pay them to cut off their legs because negroes have legs.

LEAVENWORTH.—It is reported that Dr. R. Anthony is defeated for Mayor of Leavenworth. How it is with the balance of the ticket, we have not heard. We are not surprised at the news. The Republicans, in the management of their City Convention, laid themselves open to such a result. But even then the result would have been different, had not the colored voters been excluded from the polls in several of the wards.

A STRAW.—At the election in Cincinnati, the other day, a School Board in favor of permitting the reading of the Bible in the public schools was chosen by a large majority, over the late Anti-Bible Board. The Rev. Vickers, the Anti-Bible leader, was badly beaten. This result was brought about mainly by the negro vote, which went almost unanimously for the Bible candidates.

An exchange gives an account of a man in California meeting a daughter from whom he had long been separated, and marrying her, not knowing the relationship that existed between them. It closes with the remark, that they were "innocent at heart, but foully criminal in the eyes of man and God." What sort of a being does that editor take God to be, to hold persons foully criminal, whom he knows to be innocent at heart?

Ex-Governor Carney recently presided at a meeting in Leavenworth, to certify and sustain the nomination of D. R. Anthony for Mayor. This is an example of magnanimity that Anthony has never yet risen to. Whenever Carney is a candidate for office, either State or local, Anthony takes the lead as one of his most bitter and unscrupulous opponents.

St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other Eastern cities, have gone strongly Republican.

A DICKENS NUMBER.—Every Saturday, No. 15, contains the first installment of Mr. Dickens's new story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." This is published from advance sheets, by special arrangement with Mr. Dickens, and appears simultaneously with its publication in England. It is accompanied by the illustrations drawn for the English edition by Mr. Fildes, under the supervision of Mr. Dickens himself. Those who desire to read this great story in its earliest and only authorized form in America, can find it in Every Saturday.

This number of Every Saturday is rendered additionally attractive by an excellent new portrait of Mr. Dickens, and views of his residence at Gad's Hill Place. A supplement is issued with the number, entitled "Mr. Pickwick's Reception," drawn expressly for this number by Mr. S. Eytinge, Jr. It represents the numerous personages of Mr. Dickens's novels passing before Mr. Pickwick, to whom they are pointed out by the trusty Sam Weller. The admirers of Mr. Dickens will easily recognize their favorites and aversions.—Mr. Pecksniff and his daughter, jolly Mark Tapley, Mr. Micawber and the twins, Fagin, the Artful Dodger, the Fat Boy trying to grow fatter, Little Nell and her Grandfather, Bob Cratchit with Tiny Tim, and in deed almost the entire roll of characters that throng Mr. Dickens's unequalled stories. Fields, Osgood & Co., Publishers, Boston.

Connecticut has elected a Democratic Governor by about 600 Majority. The Legislature is very close. This is the first important result of Grant's quibbling on the Fifteenth Amendment. There are 1400 negro voters in Connecticut. Had the proclamation been issued as soon as a sufficient number of States ratified the Amendment, it would have been in time to register the Connecticut colored voters, and the State would have been saved.

It is rumored that Grant was finally induced to issue the proclamation of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, by a wise forethought of Secretary Fish, in commencing the document with the words: "To all to whom these presents may come, greeting."

Indications are that Peck, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Toledo (O.) District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hoag, the Democratic member.

It has lately been ascertained why Andy Johnson employed Cooper as his Private Secretary. It was because he had occasion to tap a barrel so frequently.

The Republicans have made a clean sweep of St. Joseph. The entire Republican ticket is elected over the rebels and Republican voters.

Doniphan County Teachers' Institute. By order of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Doniphan County Teachers' Institute convened at Watrous, March 21st, 1870.

Evening Session. The meeting was called to order by D. W. Brown, President; music by the Watsons choir; prayer by Rev. A. Cone, of Watrous. On motion, B. Harding was appointed Secretary, pro tem. The Constitution and By-Laws were then read, and those who wished, became members, by signing the Constitution. On motion, E. K. Stout was appointed Vice President, Charles Huffman, Secretary, and C. Y. Sturgeon, Treasurer. The President appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, Rev. A. Cone, Chairman, Rev. J. L. Chapman, and B. Harding. Discussion: Should Corporal Punishment be tolerated in our Public Schools? Adjourned to meet Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Morning Session. Tuesday, March 22. Prayer by M. N. Parker; Elementary Sounds and their representatives, by M. N. Parker; essay, by Miss Graves; the "Oral Method" of teaching Grammar, by Miss Pease; recitation, by M. N. Parker; English Composition, by J. L. Chapman; adjourned till 1:30, P. M.

Afternoon Session. Object Teaching, by Rev. J. L. Chapman; Guyot's Method of teaching Geography, by Miss Pease; recitation, by M. N. Parker; essay, by E. K. Stout; Elementary Arithmetic, by Charles Huffman; discussion: Should Elementary Instruction always be imparted by oral lessons? Report of Critics; adjourned till 7, P. M.

Evening Session.

Prayer, by Rev. E. Alward; essay, by M. N. Parker and Miss Sheld; lecture on the English Language, by Rev. J. L. Chapman.

Morning Session.

Wednesday, March 23. Prayer, by Rev. A. Cone; the Study of Words, embracing defining and their use, by Rev. J. L. Chapman; Reading, with the application of rules, by M. N. Parker; essay, by D. D. Campbell; recitation, by M. N. Parker; English Composition, by J. L. Chapman; discussion: Should English Grammar orally, by Miss Pease; Critics' report.

Afternoon Session.

Common Things, by Rev. J. L. Chapman, Primary Teaching, by Mrs. Haubert; recitation, Mr. Sturgeon moved the question, Should Religious Instruction be introduced in our Public Schools? which had been stricken from the printed programme by the Superintendent, be replaced on the programme. Mr. Chapman moved the subject be tabled. The motion was lost, and the original motion put and carried. The President then claimed that it was optional with him whether the question be discussed or not; therefore he would set it aside. Lecture on the Constitution of the United States, by Chalmers Chapman; discussion: Should we insist on uniformity in teaching?

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the wages of female teachers should be the same as that of male teachers in the same grade.

Resolved, That the County Superintendent be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Clerk of each District Board in this County. Whereas, it is the duty of all teachers to dismiss their schools and attend the Teachers' Institute, therefore,

Resolved, That the County Superintendent be requested to withhold certificates from all those who refuse to do so.

Evening Session.

Prayer, by Rev. J. L. Chapman; lecture, by Rev. Finney, of St. Joseph.

Morning Session.

Thursday, March 24.

The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. J. L. Chapman; Primary Arithmetic, by Mrs. M. Agnes Ames; recitation, by E. K. Stout; Teaching Geography orally, and the use of Apparatus, by D. W. Brown; United States History, by J. Shummon; Critics' report.

Afternoon Session.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were adopted: Resolved, That the increasing interest manifested in these Institutes, from year to year, both on the part of teachers and patrons of our schools, is an incentive to greater action to make them more efficient for good.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to publish a programme of the exercises of the Institute at least one month previous to the meeting, and that the programme be so arranged that as many teachers may take part in the exercises as is practicable.

Resolved, That the superintendent of this County be requested to elevate the standard of education in our common schools, by requiring more thoroughness in the branches taught and a better acquaintance with the most approved methods of teaching, as additional conditions on which to grant certificates.

Resolved, That our teachers pledge themselves to demand increased remuneration for their services, and that they will qualify themselves to earn it.

Whereas, Many of our text-books now in use are defective, and new and improved ones are before the public, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of all teachers to examine the improved text-books, that they may be better qualified to make them more interesting to pupils, and beneficial to schools.

Resolved, That we will insist on the introduction of such furniture into the school-room as will conduce to the ease, health, and consequent educational advantages of the pupils.

Resolved, That we will not only insist on being furnished with the necessary apparatus for teaching, but will disapprove the course of any teacher who neglects to use it to the best of his ability.

Submitted by

Rev. A. Cone, Chairman Com. on Resolutions.

The following resolutions were offered by different members, and adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered P. H. Early, Superintendent of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, for his generosity in giving free passes to the members on their return home.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered Rev. J. L. Chapman for his able lecture, and valuable services rendered during the meeting of the Institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered our County Superintendent for his persevering efforts in the cause of education, and congratulate him on the rapid advancement made during his administration.

Resolved, That we have been both instructed and delighted with the exercises of Mr. Haubert on the subject of Primary Teaching by the word method, and we take pleasure in recommending the Patent Alphabet Frame and Sentence Builder, invented by Mrs. Haubert, as a part of the apparatus necessary for every primary school.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Doniphan County, and members of the Doniphan County Teachers' Institute, believing that in an organization of this kind, each member should be entitled to an equal voice in the transaction of business that may come before the Society, and that this Society should be governed by the same parliamentary rules and usages governing all public meetings and assemblies, do hereby protest against the right of the President of the Institute to overrule a majority of its members.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the citizens of Watrous for the hospitality extended to us while attending the Institute.

Adjourned sine die.

CHAS. HUFFMAN, Secretary.

A QUEER PACKAGE.

A Young Lady sent From Ohio to Kansas by Express.

Mr. R. G. Andrews, the popular Express Messenger on the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, receives, in the course of business, a great many valuable packages for delivery; but a day or so ago he received one that was rather calculated to startle the nerves of a modest, bashful young man. It was nothing more nor less than a young lady, just "sweet sixteen," and handsome enough to turn the heart of any youth whose heart was not already securely lodged in other hands for safe keeping.

The young lady in question was from Cleveland, Ohio, and consigned to Col. Keith, White Cloud, Kansas. She came through all the way by express, and it is needless to say, received every attention on the road. Our friend Andrews probably took a little more care of that package than any he has ever handled, and heaved a profound sigh that came from the very soles of his boots as he delivered it to the consignee.—St. Joseph Gazette.

A woman's rights advocate insists that divorced women have a right to vote under the Fifteenth Amendment, which proves that the right of suffrage shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or "previous condition of servitude."

THE REBELLION ENDED!

The Declaration of Independence Fulfilled!

Proclamation of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment!

"Let good men never feel despair,
Though hostile powers prevail;
Oh, give not o'er, until once more
The righteous cause prevail.
In vain, and long enduring wrong,
The weak may stagger against the strong;
For the day shall yet appear,
When the Night with the Right and the Truth shall be;
And come what may, stand in the war,
That day the world shall see."

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30th, 1870.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It is unusual to notify the two Houses of Congress, by message, of the promulgation of the ratification of a constitutional amendment.

In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters, who were heretofore denied, by the highest tribunal of the land, not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portions of the white race, and regarded as an axiom in morals as well as politics, that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other act of the kind. From the foundation of our free Government to the present time, institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly on their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege.

To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, withhold no legal privileges of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people.

The Father of this Country, in his farewell address, used this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge: In proportion as the structure of the Government gives rise to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first Annual Message to Congress, the same views were forcibly presented, and are urged in his eighth Message.

I repeat, that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington.

If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing at a rapid rate.

I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire knowledge, which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger.

By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this Amendment to the Constitution be secured.

Signed, HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State of the United States.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

By the Secretary of State.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, That the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of February, in the year 1869, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

A resolution proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE 15th, SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

And further, That it appears from official documents on file in the Department, that the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, Kansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Texas, in all twenty-nine States.

And further, That the States where the Legislatures have so ratified said proposed Amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in the Department, that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw said ratification of said Amendment which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and which official notice had been filed in this Department;

And further, That it appears from an official document on file in this Department, that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified said proposed Amendment;

Now, therefore, be known, That I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second Section of the Act of Congress, approved the 30th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled "An

Act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AFORESAID HAS BECOME VALID TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES AS A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1870, and of the Independence of the United States the 94th.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

SINGULAR TASTE.

A Married Man of Twenty-six Elopes with a Married Woman of Fifty-seven.

In the early settlement of Kansas, a man named Hess located near Highland, Kansas, entered a hundred and sixty acres of land, and continued steadily to improve it until he had a fine farm. Both he and his wife Susan were well advanced in years, the latter at this time running up close to fifty-seven. They had one son and two daughters married, another son grown up, and three children ranging in age from nine to fifteen years. They were all industrious, and seemed to prosper well in everything they undertook.

Some time in 1865, there came to reside near Highland a young man named James Wollard, of rather prepossessing appearance. He seemed to be energetic and honest, and in a short time acquired considerable property, and married a young lady of Doniphan County. The young couple had three children, and seemed to live together happily until recently.

A few months ago Wollard began to manifest a decided preference for the wife of his older neighbor, and his visits became so frequent as to attract the attention of Mr. Hess. In fact, in a short time he seemed to have taken entire possession of the house of the latter, and was running things pretty much his own way. Some two or three weeks ago, it is said, he was carrying things with such a high hand that Mr. Hess became alarmed for his own safety and actually left home and took up his abode with some of the neighbors.

This state of affairs continued a few days, when the final denouement came. Wollard and Mrs. Hess disappeared, carrying with them about \$800 in greenbacks and a couple of horses belonging to the husband of the latter. They vanished in the night time, and it was several days before any one could obtain to the direction which they had taken. They were finally traced to Atchison, where the trail was again lost, and up to this time has never been found.

It is certainly a singular case, and one that seems inexplicable to the citizens in the neighborhood where the parties resided. The deserted husband is still in search of his transient wife—not so much, probably, for the purpose of recovering her, as of regaining the property he has lost.—St. Joseph Gazette.

The following which were found in the Treasury, evidently refers to the same parties:

ELOPEN—about two weeks since, W. J. Wollard and Susan Hess. Wollard is tall, spare make, fair skin, light blue eyes, about thirty years old. He left a wife and four small children. Mrs. Hess is tall, spare make, thin, fair, dark complexioned, and is forty-eight years old. She leaves a husband, four grown and two small children. Exchange please copy.

If Kansas is the State for the poor man, and the State for the working man, but a working man will not stay very long here. The chances for a competency are better here than they can possibly be in other States.

Special Notices.

EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE!!

Beware of Counterfeits!

Smith's Tonic Syrup has been counterfeited, and the counterfeiter brought to grief.

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. The genuine article must have Dr. J. B. Bull's private stamp on each bottle. Dr. J. B. Bull only has the right to manufacture and sell the original J. B. Bull's Tonic Syrup, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived. See my column advertisement, and my show card. I will prosecute any one infringing on my right. The genuine Smith's Tonic Syrup can only be prepared by myself.

The public's servant,
DR. JOHN BULL,
LOUISVILLE, NOV. 5, 1869. mch. 31.

WEDLOCK.

The Basis of Civil Society.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with auxiliary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. feb. 17, 70-ly.

NEW FURNITURE!

By First Boat of the Season!

By the arrival of the first through boat from St. Louis, I have just received a heavy lot of new Furniture, of the best quality and latest styles, consisting of:

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands, Chairs, Safes, and all other articles of Furniture, which I will sell as cheap as any house on the River, and warrant all articles to be as I represent them.

I will keep up a full stock throughout the season, and will also manufacture to order any kind of Furniture desired.

Call at the old stand, Main Street, sign of the Big Bedstead.

White Cloud, April 7, 1870.

Warranted Garden Seeds.

Sent by mail to any P. O. in the United States. Illustrated Price Catalogue for 1870 mailed to applicants. E. J. Evans & Co., York, Penn. april 1-4e.

CRAIN WANTED.

I HAVE erected a pair of Fairbanks' Scales for Corn and Cattle. am prepared to pay Cash for Corn and Cattle. A. R. BUTTS, feb. 10, 70.

SHOW YOUR BALANCE SHEET, BEFORE ASKING PUBLIC PATRONAGE!

Should be demanded by those desiring Insurance.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

-OF THE-

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

January 1st, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1869, \$10,613,474 45

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees, \$5,104,640 99
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c., 870,157 40
5,974,798 39
\$16,588,272 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death, \$767,683 19
Less received from re-insurance, 9,579 12
758,104 07
Purchased Policies and Annuities, 1,338,339 11
Commissions, Brokerages, and Agency Expenses, 681,324 48
Advertising and Physicians' Fees, 92,269 16
Office and Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, and Re Insurance, 230,734 76
\$3,582,711 61
\$13,025,561 23

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand, in Bank, and in Trust Company, \$339,090 61
Invested in U. S. Stocks, (market value, \$2,543,380), cost, 2,261,037 49
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, (market value, \$48,573), cost, 41,549 00
Invested in New York State and other Stocks, (market value, \$1,624,381 11), cost, 1,545,537 17
Real Estate in City of New York, Bonds and Mortgages, (secured by real estate valued at \$10,156,400), buildings thereon insured for \$4,231,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security, 4,570,400 00
Loans on existing Policies, 916,859 35
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1870, 628,156 92
Premiums on Policies, in hands of Agents and in course of transmission, 533,218 81
Interest accrued to January 1, 1870, 65,327 77
\$13,025,561 23
\$13,327,924 63

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1870, \$157,000 00
Amount of Repair of Losses, awaiting proof, &c., 66,500 00
Deposits for Minors, 142 88
Amount reserved for re-insurance on existing policies, insuring \$101,151,158 15, participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carried over premium; \$569,735 65 non-participating at 5 per cent. Carried, 11,213,812 96
Return Prem. 1869 a prior thereto, payable, during the year, 289,178 07
\$11,657,172 91
\$1,670,550 72
\$34,446,253 03

From the undivided surplus of \$1,670,550 72, the Board of Trustees have declared a dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to each participating policy, proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN, JOHN MAIRS, CHAS. L. ANTHONY, DAVID DOWS, WM. H. APPLETON, SANFORD COBB, ISAAC C. KENDALL, BOB B. COLLINS, EDWARD MARTIN, WILLIAM H. BEERS, WILLIAM BARTON, EDWIN HOTT, DANIEL S. MILLER, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, LEWIS A. BATTELLE, HENRY K. BOGERT, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, H. B. CLAPLIN, HENRY BOWERS.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., Medical Examiner.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Examiners.

Certificate of Authority.—To Expire on the 28th Day of February, A. D. 1871.

AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, TORRENS, KANSAS, March 1, 1870.

Whereas, The New York Life Insurance Company, of New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by Sec. 104, Article 11, Chapter 23, of the General Statutes of the State of Kansas of 1863; and Whereas, Said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual capital invested in stocks, or in bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, in accordance with Section 105 of the same act; and

Whereas, Said Company has filed in this office a written instrument, under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that such service of process shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, according to the laws of this or any other State, and waiving all claims or right of error by reason of such acknowledgment of service;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of Section 104 of the aforesaid act, I, A. Thomas, Auditor of State for the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that said New York Life Insurance Company is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State until the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

[Auditor's Seal.] A. THOMAS, Auditor of State.

To PARTRIDGE & HAWES, Agents,

Leavenworth, Kansas.